

Mohammed N. Islam

EECS Dept, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor 734-647-9700; mni@eecs.umich.edu

Core Competency

- All-Raman, Long-Haul, Fiber-optic transmission systems
- All-optical switching devices & systems
- Optical switching cores for routers
- Nonlinear optics in fibers

Fundamental Hardware Limitations for 100Tb/s Aggregate Capacity Routers: Switching Core

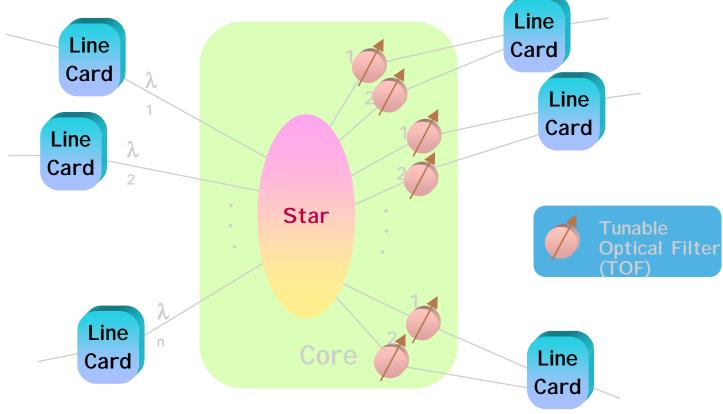
- Electronic switch requires a rack for 2Tb/s switching core
- Size, power dissipation and cost prohibitive for 100Tb/s

Optical Switching Cores for High-Capacity Routers

- Low cost, low power dissipation, small size
- Minimal impact on line cards (use common bay equipment)
- Functionality of OXC and Router Combined
 - » Same DWDM on outside and inside
 - » Support pass-through traffic as well as traffic to LC's



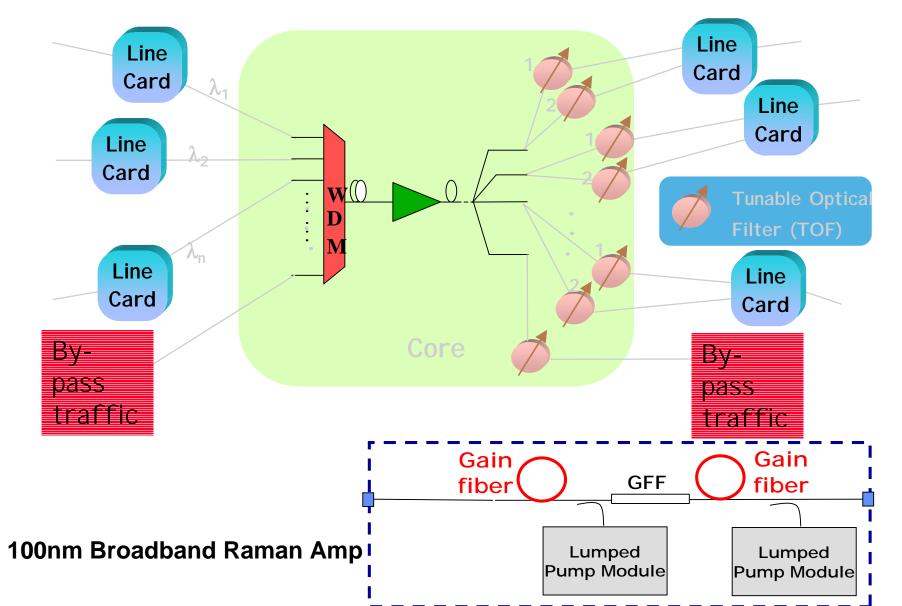
Broadcast & Select Switching Fabric



- Multicast & Broadcast traffic without copies
- OXC/Router functionality combined
- Passive, transparent switching fabric scalable
- LC's minimally impacted because tunable filters and circuits in common bay equipment

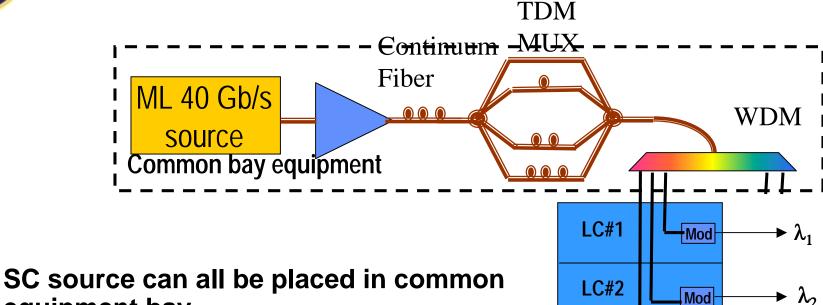


Issue: Scalability from 1/N Loss

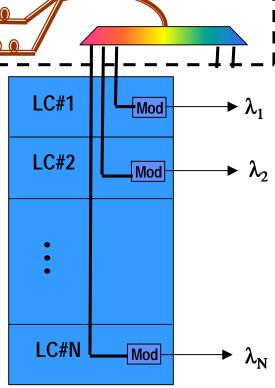




Issue: Common Bay Light Source



- equipment bay
- Modulator placed on line card
- For 40Gb/s (or muxed to 160Gb/s), only one expensive ML source required
 - SC copies to many wavelengths
- SC less expensive for $\#\lambda$'s > 100 and 40Gb/s per channel or higher





Issue: Channel Selector and Modulator

- Optical cavity with electro-optic material
 - Tune filter by voltage induced index changes of EO material
- High-speed, square-like filter can also be used as surface normal modulator

Filter characteristics

	1-Cavity Filter	3-Cavity Filter
-1 dB BW	25GHz	25 GHZ
-30 dB BW	625 GHz	100 GHz
In-Band Ripple	<0.25 dB	< 0.25 dB

